## AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

THE NEW PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

, &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1855.

BILLS REPORTED. A favorable report was made on the bill for the pur-

chase or erection of a residence for the Governer.

Mr. Brehames reported a bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Water Works Company.

Mr. Munnor reported favorably on the bill making ap-propriations to the Five Points Industrial School.

NOTICES OF HILLS.

To incorporate the Yonkers Savings Bank; also, the merican Women's Saving Industrial Association.

Mr. Brooks, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the bill "to amend an act for the more effect tual suppression of gambling," with amendments.

tual suppression of gambling," with amendments.

The bill provides as follows:—
Section 1. The second section of the act entitled "An act for the more effectual suppression of gambling," passed July 10, 1851, is hereby amended by striking out the following words:—"Or if sny person shall sell or fend lottery policies, purpor ing to be governed by the drawing of any public or private lottery"—and in lice thereof insert the following words, so that it shall be read as follows: "Or if any person shall sell what are commonly known as, or are called lottery policies, or any writing, card paper or document in the nature of a bet, wager or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or privats lottery.

Mr. Syknykk on notice introduced a bill to incorporate

Mr. SPENCER on notice introduced a bill to incorporate the American Woman's Educational Association.

The first section constitutes Messrs. Cyros W. Field, beenis Hisrey, B. W. Bonney, H. A. Huriburt, W. L. arsons, &c., a bedy corporate by the name of "The inserican Woman's Educational Association."

The second section prov des for the management of he corporation by a board of managers of not fewer has five access.

The second section provides for the management of the corporation by a board of managers of not lewer than five persons.

See 3. The said corporation shall have power to purchase or take by donation, deed, devise or bequests any real or personal estate which shall be given, granted, devised or bequested to fit; and to take and to hold any real or personal estate upon any express or implied front for the use or benefit of any other corporation or association, formed or to be formed, having for its object to aid in securing a liberal education, honorable position, and remunerative employment is their appropriate profession as educators or otherwise to American women; and to hold any real or personal properly in trust for any purpose connected with the education of American women, or for any corporation or association having such object in view; and shall have also, full power to grant, bargain, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same.

Mr. FIRLD, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill for

Mr. FERID, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill for the due apportionment of taxes and assessments, and for the sale of real estate to pay the same. The bill provides as follows:—

Sec. 1. In all cases where there are several persons interested, at law or in equity, in any real estate, ait rate within the tounds of any city or village in this State, either as owning estates therein in possession, reversion, or remainder; or as being presumptively entitled by virtue of any deed or will to such estates, on the death of any person or persons, in being, or upon the happening of any contingency in such deed or will specified, and such real estate or any part thereof has been sold, or shall hereafter be sold; or is, or shall become liable in any case of default, to be sold for any term of years to satisfy any tax or assessment imposed thereou; then, and in every such case, upon any action brought by any person of interested therein, for the purpose of compelling a just and equitable apportionment of such tax or assessment upon the several present, future an i presumptive interests as aforesaid, in such real estate, and the payment thereof, or the redemption of the real estate sold, or to be hereafter sold by authority of such city or village, to a period not exceeding six months from the entry of the final judgment to be given in such action, an to order a sale in fee simple absolute for such real satate or any part or parts thereof, to pay such tax or assessment, or to redeem the same or any part thereo as aforesaid, and te direct the proceeds of such alle the appearence of such tax or assessment, or to redeem the same or any part thereo as aforesaid, and te direct the proceedings connecte therewith.

Sec 2. Like proceedings may be had, to redeem by

assessment, after defraying the costs, charges and expenienses of the action and the proceedings connecte therewith.

See 2. Like proceedings may be had, to redeem by agreement with the purchaser of any real estate so sold, or hereafter sold, as aforesaid, after the time atlowed by law for redeemption shall have expired. But every such agreement shall be ratified and approved by the court, and the redemption thereon shall be evidenced by the deed of the purchaser, his heirs or assayin, granting the property to some party in the action expressed to so made in extinguishment of the tax or assessment title, pursuant to this act.

See, 3. If any persons so interested, as aforesaid, in said real estate are unknown, or if either of the known parties to such action, whether minors or of full age, reside out of the State, or cannot, on inquiry, be found therein, and that fact be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, by adid svit, an order may be made by the court, containing a sufficient description of the premises of which, or of part whereof a sale is sought, and requiring all parties interested therein to appear and answer the action by a day in said order specified, which order shall be published for three months, once at least in each week successively, in the State paper, and in a newspaper printed in the county where the pre-

mises are situated, if there be any, and if there be none, then in a newspaper printed in the city of New York. The application of such order shall authorize a judgment as by default against all such unknown persons an parties not resident in this State, or out found therein, as shall not appear at danswer accordingly; and all such unknown parties as may appear on such notice, may be made parties to the action, and the complaint may be made parties to the action, and the complaint may be made parties to the action, and the complaint may be made parties to the action, and the complaint may be made parties or shall seem to be presumptively entitled, as in the first section of this act specified, to be 10 made a party thereto. And whenever, in any action to which all persons having vested estates, at law or in equity, shall have been made parties or shall have been so proceeded aguinst as unknown owners, a sale shall be had as a forestall by order of the Court, such sale shall vest in the purchaser a fee simple, absolute at law and in equity, in the property so sold.

Fee, 5. All sales to be directed as aforestald, shall be made by or under the direction of a referce, to be for that purpose appointed by the court, who shall have power to perfect every such sale by executing under his hand and seal a deed to the purposaer.

Sec. 6. The third and fourth sections of the act entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of real estate in certain cases to pay assessments and for other purposes," passed May 30, 1841; and the third section of the act entitled, "An act in relation to the sale of real estate to pay assessments," passed April 11, 1842, shall apply to actions under this act.

FORKHON BASK NOTES.

The bill repealing the act prohibiting the circulation of

apply to actions under this act.

FOREIGN BANK NOTES.

The bill repealing the act prohibiting the circulation of potes of foreign banks was passed.

THE SLETTICS OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The concurrent resolution for the election of United States Senator on the 6th of February, was adopted without debate.

ALBANT, Jan. 18, 1855.

The general order of the day was the bill respecting Committee had made the bill general in its application Committee had made the bill general in its application that the Committee of the Whole confined it to Brooklyn. The bill to amend the act consolidating Brooklyn, was passed in committee, as well as the bill amend the act incorporating the firemen of Brooklyn, and bill to amend the charter of the New York Institute of the New Yor

The New Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The New Prohibitory Liquor Law.

An ACT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE. The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. Intexticating liquor, except as hereinafter provided, shall not be sold or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold, by any person, for himself or any other person, in any place whatsoever nor shall it be given away except as a medicine, by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business, or for sacramental purposes, nor be kept with intent to be given away in any place whatsoever, except in a dwelling house in which, or is any part of which, no favers, store, grocery, besiness office, shop, boarding or victualling house, or a room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement or recreation, or public room of any kind, is kept; nor shall it be kept or denosticed in any place whatsoever, except in such drelling house, as above described, or in a church, or place of worship, for marramental purposes, or in a place where either some chamical, mechanical or medicinal art, requiring the use of liquor, is carried on as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse prior to its reaching the place of its destination. This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which lightlis State is given by any law or treaty of the United States.

Sec. 2. Any citizen who is an elector of the town or ward is which he intends to sell intoxicating liquor, as hereinafter provided, may apply to the county judge of the county is which said town or ward is situated, or in the city of New York to the Court of Common Plass, for a permit to sell pure and unadulterated liquor, for mechanical, chemical or medicinal purpose, and pure wine for sacramental use; and upon such application, shall make affidive before east judge or court, setting forth the town or warl, and particularly describing the premises and piace in which he intends to sell

he is an elector of such town or ward, and does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and is sot, and during the time he shall sell such liquor, without he a pediar of any offinmodities, or the keeper of or interested in any inn tavers. boarding house, victualling house, oyster shorp, grocery, or fruit store, har room, confectionery, or other place of public entertainment, or the keeper of, or interested in, any theatre, museum, or other place of public recreation or amusement, or the captain, commander, agent, clerk, or servant of or on any vessel, hoat, or water craft of any kind whatever, and will not violate any of the provisions of this act. Of the number so applying, the said judge or court shall, within one week thereafter, designate one in each election district in each town or city, who may thereupon file in the office of the clerk of the county in which such liquor is to be sold, together with the affidavit made be fore said judge or court, an undertaking to the people of the State of New York in the sum of one thousant dollars, executed by himself, and two good and sufficent sureties, to the approved by the judge or court be fore shoun the affidavit is made, and acknowledged before said judge or court, that he will not do anything contrary to what he has swom in said affidavit, or violate any provision of this act, and will pay all fines and costs which may be imposed used rany of the provisions of this act, and shall the a copy of such undertaking and affidavit, certified by the county clerk, in the office of the clerk of the town or city in which such liquor is to be sold. No such undertaking shall be approved by said judge or court, unless said sureties shall be a feecholders within said cousty, and shall severally justify, a the smoot one thousand dollars, each, over and above all debts, demands. habilities, and legal exemptions, and make oath or affirmation that they have not become jost accessed of any procepty to enable them to justify as such surfice; such undertaking and affidavit, or v

Fee 3. Any person authorized, as in the last section provided, shall not do anything centrary to what he is as orn in his said silidavit; nor shall he suffer any liquor celd by him to be used upon the premises where the same is sold; but he may sell in the following cases and no other:

1. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, being of good character for sobriety, and an inhabitant of the county in which such liquor is sold, or of a town or city adjonelog said county, provided the person selling the same shall have good reason to colleve, and shall believe, that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for some one of the purposes in the preceding section named, and not to be sold, disposed of, or given away, or to be used on the premises, or.

1. Last section provided from the sell such liquor as in the last section provided, shall see a book of sales, in which he shall enter, or cause to be entered every sale made by him, which entry shall contain the kind, quantity, price, purpose for which, name of the person to whom, and time when sold, which book shall at all times during business hours be open to public examination by any resident of the town or city. Every person seeling fliquor, shall file with the clerk of the town or city where he solls the same, between the first and fifteenth day of each month, a sworn copy of such sales, and of all purchases made by him, containing kind, quantity and price, with an affidav that the same contains a correct account of the same, between the first and fifteenth day of each month, a sworn copy of such sales, and of all purchases made by him, containing kind, quantity and price, with an affidav that the same contains a correct account of the same previous month, according to his best knowledge, in formation and belief.

See, 4. Any person who shall stall the self-contains and the previous month, according to his person here is a subject of the preceding section, shall, upon conviction, he adjudged gulity of a miscemesnor, and except for the first offence

soon thereafter as the complainant can be notified; and for good cause shown he may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding twenty days. At the time of joining issue, and not after, either party may demand trial by jury, in which case the magistrate shall issue a venire and cause a jury to be summoned, and empannelled as in other criminal canses. The complainant may appear upon such trial on behalf of the people and prosecute the same with or without counsel. He may also protecute the same in all the courist to which as bereinatter provided, appeal may be taken, in person or by attorney, or he may apply to the District Attorney, whose duty it shall be, upon such application, to appear and conduct said trial, or the appeal from the judgment thereon, or both. The same costs and disturbed the same shall be allowed against the defendant upon such appeal as are now allowed in civil actions. In all cases, if the District Attorney shall appear and conduct the trial or appeal, or both, the costs, if any, shall go to lim for his individual use; in other cases to the contact the rease to the contact the rease to the contact trial or appraid to the payment of the whole or any part thereof, the defendant may be committed to the same exteut as provided in the fourth section of this set.

to him for his individual use; to other cases to the complainant, and in default of the payment of the whole or any part thereof, the defendant may be committed to the same extent as provided in the fourth section of this act.

See, 6. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation shall be made in writing to any magistrate by one or more credible persons, resident of the county where the complaint is made, or of an adjoining county, that he or they have reason to believe, and do believe, that intexicating liquer is kept of deposited in violation of any provision of section first of this act, whether the person so keeping or depositing the same is or is not kins within the city or town in which such complaint is made, or upon any water adjacent thereto, or within the dry or the property of the complaint shall state the facts and circumstances the undered varies of the boundaries thereof, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances the maintained and the same manners as crimical processes are now directed, commanding the officer with proper assistance, forthwith to issue a warrant, directed in the same manner as crimical processes are now directed, commanding the officer with proper assistance, forthwith thigherity to search such place or places in the day time, and to seize all intoxicating liquor found therein, which from and complaint or other proof furnished, said magistrate shall be satisfied there is probable cause for bleving is kept or deposited in violation of any provision of section first, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, and to storate same in some safe and convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. If from such complaint or proof, or both, the person so keeping or deposited to the actifaction of any provision of section first, together with the vessels in which we same is contained, and to storate same liquor of the storate of such person and excepting a shall be severed by delivering the same sequence of such liquors, which and the vessels to the ca

by him, for whom he is agent; that he or such person had not become presence three the lithe purpose of pervaring its forfinbre, and that the purpose of pervaring its forfinbre, and the such et the bast of his knowledge and helief, and also-specifying the purpose for which, the place where under which exception of section fits the same was kept, and the facts particularing the ame proceedings before and inspirates had in all respects be had as are provided in section 6th. Upon the trail of such clairs, the Custem House certificates of importation and proofs of marks on shall not be received as sufficient on the such claims of the proceedings, testinony and judgment upon all trails under this or section fitting and provided the liquors contained in and cashs or pack the liquors of the proceedings, testimony and judgment upon all trails under this or section fitting to the superior of the such process to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to push for on attendance as witnesses or juors, in the same manner as in civil actions before justices of the superior contained to the superior c

cumulances upon which his belief is founied, shall be made before any magnistrate, by any person, that he has just cause to suspect and believe, and does believe, that any offeace against any provision of this act has been committed, and that some other person or persons, manded by him, has or lavel knowledge of the commission of such offence, and magnistrate, if he thinks there is probable cause to believe that such offence has been committed, and that such person or persons has obtained and the commission of such offence, shall forthwith issue a summons to the person or persons so named, commanding him or them to appear before him, at a place, and time out more than four days thereafter, to be designated in such automons, to testify in relation to such compalaint. Such automons, to testify in relation to such compalaint of the service of such summons, by the remover of the service of such summons, by the remove or pracons named therein, and at he same time showing him or them the original. If the person or persons so automons dall fall to appear, the magnistrate, upon proof of the service of such summons, by the return of an officer, or the oath of any other person, shall save an attachment to compel their attendance for the purpose of giving such testimony, which attachment may be executed in any part of the State. The person of altached may, unleas some reasonable cause or excuse be aboun by his own oath, or the oath of some other preson, be punished by fine of not less than ten dellars, and in default of payment, he may be committed to the same extent as provided in the fourth section.

Sen 12. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, depay shriff, corstable, marshal, or policeman, to serve all processes to be issued by this set, to arrest any person whom he shall see actually engaged in the commission of any offence at the time and place of the offence, together with the vessels in which the same is provided in this or the preceding section, it shall be the duty of every unch offence has been

isclose.
c. 12. All liquors seized under any provisions of this to disclose.

Sec. 12. All liquors seized under any provisions of this act, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, shall be kept stored for two weeks after service, and porting of notices, as required by section seventh, after which time, upon the proof of such service and poeting by the return of the officer endorsed upon the warrant of search, or by other evidence to that effect, such liquors, tegether with the vessels in which the same were contained, shall be adjudged forfeited by the megistrate remed in such notice, to whom such proof shall have been made, unless they shall have been claimed as bereinbefore provided; and all liquors which

aball have been found and seired in the possession of any person who shall have been arrested for violating any provision of the first section, and not claimed by any other person, shall, upon conviction of such person of such offence, be adjudged forfeited.

See 14 It shall be the duty of every supervisor and super michelent of the poor, and of the shall be the right of every other person, whenever he shall have any knowledge or information that any offence has been committed under any provision of this act, to make complaint or cance complaint on the mane of the pecepis. In case any person other than an other shall not make out a prima facia case before the magnetizate upon the trial of any complaint under the first section, the court shall reader judgment against such person for the costs, and issue execution thereon in the some manner as in civil actions before justices of the peacs. One or more such offences may be charged of the peacs of the read of the same time; and the person or persons, and shall be tried at the same time; and the person or persons charged shall be convicted, as upon separate convictions, but such offences shall all be considered as of the same degree. Whenever any fine imposed ander any provision of this act shall be collected, one half there of shall be paid to the person or nexassal upon whose voluntary complaint the warrant was issued, other than an officer, and the other half to the overseers of the poor are supported by the county, then to the transure of the county. But no person shall be convicted upon the testumony of any one complainant aball, before trial, waive he right to receive water such expenses are paid by the town; and where such expenses are paid by the town; and where the poor are supported by other evidence, unless such complainant aball, before trial, waive he right to receive water for the support of the poor, or the county treasurer.

No. 16 A certificate under the hand of any magistrate, stating any such offence charged against any person, and judgment thereon, shall be evidence in all courts and places of the facts stated therein. But no such certificate shall be entitled to be read in evidence in any other county than that in which such magistrate shall be county than that in which such magistrate shall be annexed thereto a certificate under the hand and official seal of the clark of the city or county where such magistrate resides, that such magistrate, at the time of such conviction, was duly qualified and acting as such magistrate, and that the signature of such magistrate to such certificate in genuine

and official seal of the clark of the city or county where such magistrate resides, that such magistrate, at the time of such conviction, was duly qualified and acting as such magistrate and that the signature of such magistrate to such certificate in genuine.

Fee 16, No person who shall have been convicted of any office egainst any provision of this act, or who shall be engaged in the sale or keeping of intoxicating liquor, our rary to the provisions of this act, shall be competent to act as a jurer upon any trial under any provision of this act; and when information shall be examinated to the court that any person summerced as a jurer upon any such trial has been no convicted, or is engaged in such unlawful sale or keeping or it believed to have been so convicted, or to be so engaged, it shall be the duty of the court to examine such person upon oath in relation thereto; and no answer that he may make shall be used against him in any action or prosecution which may be commenced against him, under any provision of this act, except for perjury on such examination; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged as a jury man on such trial. No person shall maintain an extent or recover the value or possession of any intoxicating liquor soid or kept by lim, which shall be purchased, taken, detained, or injured by any other person, unless he shall provides tuch liquor shall be sufficient to sustain an averment of an unlawful sale, and proof of delivery shall be prima facts evidence of sale. No widence shall be received in justification of such sale of this act, or was lawfully kept and owned by him.

Sec. 17. Upon the trial of any complaint commenced under any provision of this act, or was hawfully kept and owned by him, the claim of the second section, unless the defendant in his plen or answer shall have accompanied such place of the prima facts evidence of sale. No widence shall be received in justification of such selection, and and the prima facts evidence of sale. No with the country in w

less than two hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not less than its months. The existing provisions of law relative to misdemeanors and offences shall apply to effence created by this act, except where the same are inconsistent therewith. Sec. 21. There shall be allowed and included in every

Sec. 21. There shall be allowed and included in every judy near for costs for the following services rendered under the provisions of this act, the following fees, which shall be audited and paid in the same manner as fees in other crimical cases, and whenever judgment shall be rendered for costs, there shall be included therein tees for such prospective services as shall be necessary to enforce such judgments; and when no fees are herein provided, the same fees as are now provided in criminal cases for similar services.

To any magistrate performing the following services:—For every warrant or summons of any kind, twenty-five cents.

five cents.

For the trial of any claim, one dollar.

For a certificate of conviction, twenty-five cents.

For taking and certifying complaint to another magististe, fifty cents.

To any sheriff or other officer, performing the following service:—

To any shariff or other officer, performing the following service:—
For serving summons for witnesses, for each person served, twenty-five cents.
For executing any warrant of search, or making any senure without process, one dollar.
For convying liquor seized to place of storage, fifty cents, besides expenses of lator, cartage and storage.
For executing warrant for defruction of forfeited liquor, besides actual expenses, one collar.
For conveying certified complaint to any magistrate, fifty onte.
For every mile travelled, more than one, in perform-

for conveying certified compaint to any magnetrate, lifty cents.

For every mile travelled, more than one, in performing any of the above services, ten cents.

To the person, other than the complainant, summoned to witness the destruction of forfeited liquor, for witnessing such destruction, and joining with the officer in making proof thereof, one deliker.

To any supervisor or superintendent of the poor, or overseer of the poor two dollars for each day in which he is actually engaged in attancing to any complaint or proceution, and ten cents for each mile actually travelled.

he is actually engaged in attending to any complaint or veiled.

Sec. 22. Nothing in this not shall be constrowed so as to prevent the sale of chier, in quantities not less than twenty-eight, gallons. But no chier round shall be drank on the premises of the seller; and any such drink ag, or a re-purchaser by the seller; and any such drink ag, or a re-purchaser by the seller; and any such drink ag, or a re-purchaser by the seller; and any such drink ag, or a re-purchaser by the seller; and any such drink ag, or a re-purchaser by the seller of a portion of the eider sold by him, shall subject him to the penalties provided in section third of this act. Nor shall this act be constructed on a stoperent the manufacturer of also hold, or of wine from grapes grown by him, from keeping or selling such alcohol or wine to any person authorized by this act to sell the same. The term "intonicating figuor," and "higgor," as used in this act, shall be construed to extend to and include alcohol, distilled and malt liquors, and all frugged liquors, and mixed liquors, part of which is alcohol, distilled or malt liquor.

Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of the presiding judge of every court of Oyer and Terminer, and of every Court of Assacras, apecially to charge every Grand Jury, to inquire into all violations of, or offences under this act. Sec. 24. All sets and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. But no suit commenced, or indiction found, before this act takes effect, shall in any manner be affected the reby.

Sec. 26. No license to sell liquor, except as herein provided, shall hereafter be granted. All liquer kept in violation of any provision of this act, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

Fec. 26. This act shall take effect on the first day of

rance.
Fre. 26. This act shall take effect on the first day of
May next, except section twenty-fifth, which shall take
effect in mediately.

Pall Relative to the Detention of Witnesses Mr. Laten presented to the Assembly the following bill

Bir. LEGR presented to the Ascembly the following bill relative to the detection of witnerses, which was reserved to a special committee—

Ecc. 1. Any person who may be unable to procure cretice to appear and testify in any case, whenly the law of this State he would be liable to be restrained of his liberty, chall not be confined in any building or part of a building mad or occupied as a prison or place of detention for the confinement of persons charged with crimical offences of any kind whatever.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the supervisors of each and every court of this fitate to provide a suitable piace for the detention of witnesses commuted in default of sure less to appear and testify.

Fec. 3. This act shall take effect on the lat day of May, 1856.

Burton's Theatre.

Burton gave his audience a great bill last evenin comprising one new comedictta, a drama only twenty-feur hours old, and two of his best stock farces. The comedictta is entitled the "Balance of Comfort," and has just been imported from London. The story is very simple, and not startlingly original. Mr. and Mrs. Torrington (Jordan and Miss Raymond) having married without being in love, have separated auricably, he to roam the world, she to plange into seclusion. After two years of solitude, she is quite pleased to be able to offer shelter to a pic-nic party caught in a shower; and receives unconsciously two ridiculous admirers, who believing her to be a widow, pay their addresses to her. While they are in the house Torrington returns, and quizzes his wife on what he calls seclusion: she retorts with spirit, and insists on his calling himself her brother, and heeping up the delusion of her widowhood, under pain of leaving the house. Several funny scenes ensue between Torrington and his wife's lovers, who confide their passion and their rivalry to him; till Torrington, tired of the mystification, goes out pretends to fight a dust, and to be wounded in the leg. His wife is so sheaked at the sight that she releats instantly, ncknowledges him to be her husband, and the piece ends. Parts of the dialogue are amusing; but others are pretentious and dull. Miss Raymond was sprightly as Mrs Torrington, and Jordan carried off the husband's part with a good deal of spirit.

The drama, though entitled on the bills "a capital

demestic drama," bears strong internal evidence of a French origin, and seems to have been written for Bouffé. The plot belongs to the pathetic school which that eminent actor has rendered so popular; and though a Yankee servant, Hezeklah Soute, has been intorcalated to the down East business, and all the names are Americanized, we do not think the disguise impenetrable. The story is as follows: Mr. Eastman, an old gentleman, (Fisher) has an only daughter Mary (Miss Raymond) who falls in love with an Englishman named Langhorn (Holman), and under circumstances not explained leaves her father's house. The father curses her in his fury, leaves his home, loses his reason partially, and goes to live in a hut under the assumed name of Old Adam. After much delay, Langborn obtains his mother's consent to marry Mary Eastman; and he and Mary find the old man, and, by artifice, bring him back to his home, and induce him to revoke his curse and consent to their union. The plot, as will be seen, is slender; the success of the piece is due to the emotions awakened by the distress and frenzy of Old Adam. In fact, the We are bound to say that Mr. Fisher proved himself fully competent to assume so great a responsibility, and during the whole of two long acts, almost without movement, and certainly without the attraction of a doubtful denousment, enchained the attention of the audience in a manne that reflects the highest credit on his ability. He dis not miss one of the many beautiful hits which reveal the delicate hand of the French author, and throughout judicious, artistic, and effective. Of the other parts it is unnecessary to speak; they were the merest accessories.

PARE FLIGHT ASHORE.—The bark Flight, Capt. Cal-Rockaway Beach at 7 P. M. on Wednesday. She lays alout a mile and a half to the westward of the wreck of the Montegums, and half a mile west of New Inlet. She went on at the top of high water during a dense fog, and at last accounts had all sails set, with wind off the land. She will probably be got off after discharging part of her cargo. Assistance has been sent to her in steam, lighters, &c. The F. was built at Somerset, by J. H. Wood, E-q., is two years old, and of about 280 tons burthen and is owned by, and consigned to Dunham & Dimon of this city. She is mostly insured in Wall street.

New York Chamber of Commerce. THE USURY LAWS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held in the Merchants' Hank, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a memorial to the Legislature in reference to a repeal of the usury

Mr. Bansrow, as chairman of the committee, report-Mr. Hassrow, as chairman of the committee, reported that they had taken the matter into careful consideration; and he would submit at this time a draft of the memorial. He remarked that the memorial might possibly contain some averments which those unacquanted with the subject might not fully understand; but there was no statement in it which the committee was not felly prepared to susfalo. But, as the merorial would probably be referred to a committee, he did not consider it necessary to go into detail at each roint.

point.

Nr. Banarow now read the memorial, which was received and adopted by the Chamber. It was then moved that it be properly executed, and transmitted to the Legislature through the committee that reported it. The meeting then adjourned. The memorial will be forwarded in a few days.

CHARGE OF EURGLARY.

On Wednesday night the dwelling house of Antrew B. Flerson, of No. 179 West Twenty first street, was entered by two burglars, by means of false keyes. The proprietor of the house hearing the noise of the burglars in effor of the house hearing the noise of the burglars in effecting their entrance, got out of bed, dressed himse f, and on going down stairs to ascertain the cause of the noise, he saw the two burglars, who, as soon as they discovered the presence of Mr. Pierson, made a hasty retreat. Mr. Pierson, however, followed closely behind, and crying stop thief, one of the fellows was secured through the services of officer Houston. On being taken before the magistrate at the Second District Police Court, he gave his name as John filoss. He was committed for examination by Justice Brenau. No property was stolen by these burglars, the simple burglary only having been effected.

CHARGE OF PALEE PRETENCES.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer Webb, of the Lower Police Court, arrested a
men named Frederick Wehman, charged with having defrauded Kertrick Wohlens out of five or six hundred dol-lars, by take pretences and fraudulent representations. lars, by raise pretences and fraudulent representations. The charge arises out of a business transaction that tock pince between these parties in June 1852. The lease of a restaurant, corner of Charges and Washington streets, was bought from Webman by the complainant, and his father, now deceased. Since that time it was discovered by Mr. Wohlens that there existed a mortgage on the premises which would reduce his bargain to a very low obt. In review of this fact, the complainant thought fit to nake a charge of lake pretences against Webman, who was locked up in the Tombs by order of Justice Cannolly. ARREST FOR KIDNAPPING.

Yesterday, officer Spicer, attached to the Court of General Sections, arrested Alexander Boyer and his wife, General Sersions, arrested Alexander Boyer and his wife, Violet, on a warrant issued from the court, where they stand indicted for having kidnapped a colored child, about ten years of age, named Jane Jackson, from the laure of Rehamney Watson, of Genoa, Livingston county, in this State, to whom the child had been duly indentured as an apprentice. The accused were hald to half in two sureties to answer the offence charged against them.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT. A man, named Henry Cressin, residing in Broadway near Twenty eighth street, was arrested yesterday, by officer field, of the Lewer Police Court, charged with having embershed \$100 from his employer, Aeriel Maler-fine, editor and proprietor of a French journal, pub-lished at No. 221 Broadway, called Le Progress. The ac-cessed, it is stated, collected bills purporting to have been issued by his employer, and appropriates the pro-gress to his own tenefit. Cremin was taken before Jus-tice Conselly, who hid him to had in the sum of \$400 to answer the charge.

Destructive Fire in Le Roy.

ALL THE RESIDES FORTION IS RUING—LOSS \$150,000.

From the Le Roy Gasette, Jan 13.]

A fire broke out at 3 o'clost this morning to the old wooden building occupied by Mr. Grummon as a printing office (the Genere Hernid), and Mr. Francy, tobacoment whoch spread each way until all the stores and sheps between Mill street and Irake's grocery were considered accounted.

the Casette effice and block were spared destruction, the Casette effice and block were spared destruction, the cyth they were severely threatened, and much of the type and fatures were carried out to encounter a drauch-

it is grade were mostly saved, though in a damaged solution, the streets being four to six laches deep with his send. No lives were lost, nor were any persons seriously

No. Have were look, nor were any persons seriously system.

The fire is supposed to be the work of design. Main street presents a devolute appearance.

The invest, as near as can be ascertained in the confusion of the memont, are as follows. Boid & Co., grocers, less \$6.000. Entire & Cimsted, law office, ——, However, less \$6.000. Earter & Cimsted, law office, ——, However, less \$6.000. Earter & Common's grocers, \$10,000. Goodrey, dry goods, \$10,000. Earter & Elmone, book and jewelry store, \$1.000. Foreman's grocers, \$10,000. Comsteds & Common's grocers, \$10,000. Consteds of ory goods, \$10,000. Bardware, \$10,000. Consteds of ory goods, \$10,000. Bloomers, \$100. Mungares, jewelry and drugs, \$4,000. Plane, goods, \$100. Mungares, jewelry and drugs, \$4,000. Plane, \$100. Mungares, \$100

## GREAT EIRE IN THE BOWERY.

Six Buildings in Ruins Several Persons Injured-Reseue of Females from the Fle A fire broke out about half-past seven o'clock last night in the Bowery, between Rester and Grand streets. It was observed in Aaron Chichester's clothing store, No. 8 Bowery. One of the poll semen had been pass of fire being observable. Suddenly a loud report was heard, and the front door was burst open as if by a shock caused by an expication of gunpowder. A young man who was pussing, whose name we could not learn, was severely injused. The explosion evidently took place in the rear of the store.

The building immediately caught fire, and the flames spread with great rapidity. By the time the engines arrived on the ground, the two-buildings adjoining were

The firemen displayed great energy, but the flames continued to spread until four buildings were com-pletely burned down, and two others greatly damaged. Soon after the fire b oke out in Chichester's, Mr. Wm. Brooks entered the building, and seeing two children endeavored to bring them out into the street. They were alarmed, however, and ran nutler a bed, crying, "Pen't take us to the station house." Mr. Brooks suc ceeded in his endeavors and carried the children out

The fire raged with great fury as the materials in the

buildings were of an inflammable nature.

The fire spread with great rapidity, until it reached the building No. 98, occupied in the lower part by Mr. Hyatte as a carpet store, and above by Mrs. Sarah Brewer, as a boarding Louse.

When the flames reached this building the greatest confusion prevailed among the boarders, a number of whom were females, who rushed out dressed in their night clothes, and almost raving from fright. An old lady, named Mrs. Francis Hellicar, aged 85 years, was forgotten in the hurry, as were also her daughters, who

resided in one of the back rooms of the house.

The females who escaped—at length missing the females above alluded to-gave the alarm, and three gen-tlemen, who deserve honorable mention, rushed intethe building, regardless of their own safety, and eac-ceeded in rescuing the old lady. Their names are Frank Neuman, Philip Miles and John Beerman.

The daughters were rescued by Messrs. Charles Van Pelt and Samuel Marshall.

By this time the scene was most exciting. The fire was raging with great fury, and according to all appearance, the whole block would be burned down. The buildings were, as a general thing, of a most fragile material, and the firemen would not venture their lives in them. The walls were continually erashing, and the fiames appeared to shoot up all the more madly.

At length an alarm was raised, and the building No. 96

Eowery, occupied by Mr. Hyatt, as a carpet store, from which the women were rescued, fell with a designing crash, and the cry was raised that a number of person were in the rules. This alarm, however, appeared to be unfounded, as at

the time the reporter left he could not find that anybody had been injured.

Mr. Michael Elchels, one of the Assistant Engineers, was severely injured by the chimney of the building No. 98 falling on him. He was conveyed to his residence by his friends. A German, named Schigisn, was also hurt. He was suffocated by the smoke, and it was some time before he recovered.

ground, as it was supposed at first that the Bowers theatre was on fire. This mistake was further confirmed by the peculiar nature of the fismes which had all the appearance of being caused by the inflamable

materials of a theatre. The Chief of Police was early on the ground, together with a strong detachment of police, and were of great

use in keeping of the crowd from the premises.

By half past one o'clock, the firemen had succeeded in subduing the flames and many of the engines took their departure, though the fire still glared fitfully, as

if threatening to break forth with renewed fury. It is impossible to tell how the explosion originated. The gas meter is in the rear of the store where the fire broke out, and it was doubtless owing to some misman agement which caused the meter to explode. It is al-most miraculous that the family living overhead escaped with their lives.

The following are the buildings burned to the ground: -No 160%-Lower floor Mr. Bohde's clothing store, and Mr. Halladay, as a millinery store. Loss \$10,000 not fully insured.

No 98-Auron Chichester, loss \$6,000; fully insured in Rutger's and North American, belonged to T. A. Underhill. Reed's daguerrean gallery, up stairs, loss unknown.

No. 96-J. P. M. Ratzmuller, fancy store, and Wm. King, millinery. No. 94.-Hyatt's carpet store. Loss \$10,000. Insured.

Upper part occupied by Mrs. Sarah Brewer.

These last two Louises are built on the property of Was. No. 92, Mr. Van Simmon's ribbons store; buildies

considerably injured, and stock damaged by water. T. H. Steif, fur store; stock also damaged. Insured in Rutpers Insurance Co. for \$1 500. The buildings in the rear were also somewhat injured.

but the firemen succeeded in saving them from The late hour at which this was written prevents us

going into further particulars. More to morrow,

Obituary. ANOTHER OCTOGENARIAS GONE.—Died on the 13th instant, Isaac P. Davis, Eq., aged 85 years, a brother of the late Hon. Judge Bavis. Belonging to the peat, he were retained his laterest in the present. Enumerity social in his lability, says the Roston Transcript, there probably never dwelt in our community one who, throughout a long life, was a more general favorite. He had always read the latest book, and heard the latest news. His was always a kind and agreeable word to every one who was present, and about every one who was present, and about every one who was present, he was actively engaged in business, and, in connection with the late Briah Cotting and others, became a large proprieter of real estate. For everal years he was an able trustee of the Boston Atheneum, and a number of others of our most assistal institutions. Latterly, possessing but limited means, he has lived in comparative retirement, but neither misortime, becausedly and cheerfulous. Mr. Davis was one of the three surviving original members of the Massachmetts Mechanic Association. He connection with that institution Association. He connection with that institution of the most very large of the second volume of his published works to Mr. Davis. We copy below the language used by Mr. Webeter, as its one of the most beautiful tributes of friendship in our language. ANOTHER OCTOGENARIAN GONI

is one of the most beautiful tributes of friendamp in our language:
Dank arties to rms Escoun Volume — To lease P. Davis, Erq.—My Dear Fir.—A warm private friendship has subsisted between us for half our lives, interrupted by neuntoward occurrence, and never for a moment cooling into indifference. Of this friendship, the source of an uch happiness to me, I wish to leave, if not an enduring memorial, at least an affectionate and grateful action of the second of the second of my speeches to you.

Basist Western. o you. Basist Weneres.
General Issac G. Faries, for the last quarter of a cen

contern MANCO. FARIZE, for the last quarter of a century a prominent Democratic politicism of Hunterdon, died at his residence in Flemington, N. J., on Friday last. Within the last twenty-five years he was sievated by his fellow-citizens to various positions of hence and profit. During that period he was a member of both branches of the New Jersey Logislature, Clerk of the county, and Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District.

A SENTENCE EXPENDED AT THE REQUEST OF THE A SENTENCE EXTENDED AT THE Hequies of THE CONVICT.—The Recent Privales gives an account of a poor lellow taken up as a vegrant. He gave a pitting story of the dispersion of his family while he was in iail, and said that having acoust them in vain, he had been tempted to drink. He asked to be placed where he could not get rom, and where he should be obliged to work till aprice. The Court suggested two mouths in the House of Correction, the prisoner thought that "about three would be better," and the Court accorded to his request.

The sleep of ver Flymouth came up from the Reade party morning, and anchored off the Marel Readelptz, where she exchanged the endomary salutes with the Fenorylvania — Norfeth Herald, Jan. 13.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Critic State Instruct Court—Nos. 6, 10, 15, 14, 27, 27, 28, 29, 25, 35, 44.

Expanse Court Circutt—Part 1st.—Nos. 3802, 2021, 2000, 2204, 1862, 2622, 1469, 2006, 687, 1437, 1445, 714, 170, 1248, 1250, 1156, 1465 to 1474, 1476 to 1484, 1480, 1491, 1492.

Fart 2 — Nos. 2863, 3008, 2880, and the balance of the calendar.

Suprasson Court—Nos. 446, 182, 475, 486, 485, 222, 2872, 182, 487, 488, 489, 282, 282, 282, 283, 285, 317, 518, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 527, 530, 94, 428, 456, 271.